# The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 2299

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 1742.

THE Fashion governs Publick Writers as well as Private Men; and since all my Brethren are become great Politicians, I see myself under a kind of Necessity of following their Example. I must confess, that I think it a little extraordinary, to instruct Lawgivers in News-Papers, and to assume a Privilege of prescribing to such as at other Times we say are our Rulers. But Custom, a kind of Tyrant even over a Free People, makes this excusable; and while others dictate with an Air of Authority, I hope I shall have Liberty modestly to offer my Sentiments, tho' they differ from theirs. This I take to be the rather necessary, that the Liberty of the Press may appear, since if all our Publick Writers were of one Mind, it might become a Doubt whether the other Side had Leave to speak. After this Apology, which all who read it must own to have Foundation in Truth, I beseech the Publick to spare me a Word on the Head of *Supplies*.

We all know that giving Money is entirely in the Power of the People's Representatives, and that while it is so we must be free; since they being Judges of the Publick Necessities can never be supposed to make such Grants as will deprive their Constituents of Liberty and themselves of Power. This great Barrier of our Freedom is farther secured by the Crown's being obliged to have an Annual Sessions of Parliament; so that the Strength of the Government depends continually on the Affection of its Subjects, as it subsists upon their Bounty from Year to Year. His Majesty is therefore obliged at the Opening of every Sessions, to lay before the Great Council of the Nation, the Expences of the State, that they may judge how far they are reasonable, as well as how they may be best defrayed. In Decency, therefore, one would have thought, People should have waited till Supplies had been demanded, and the Expediency of them explained, before they had thunder'd in the Ears of their Representatives, *Grant no Supplies*.

It is true, that there may be some Precedents found of such Wishes, and such Behaviour, in former Times; but this, however, will not hinder all such as have their Country's true Interest at Heart, from being sorry to see them revived. Our Kings had formerly a large independent Revenue of their own, out of which they were to defray the whole Expences of Government; whenever, therefore, they demanded Supplies from their Subjects, it was looked upon as an extraordinary Step, and as it was desiring what the People might deny, so their Representatives generally took care that Grievances went before Grants; and if their Constituents parted with Money, they had something for it at least. This was the Case formerly, when Parliaments were seldom called, hardly ever till the King could live no longer without them; but the Case is otherwise now. In those Days the Money was given to supply the King's Wants, but what is granted in our Days is to supply our own.

One would be apt to imagine, from the Representations one daily meets with, that every Shilling which the Parliament gives for the Publick Service, went into the Purse of the Crown, that all the large Sums granted yearly are unappropriated, and Ministers at liberty to employ them how they would, and account for them as they thought fit. But when Things are examin'd to the bottom, we see quite the contrary; the Crown gains nothing by the Supplies, be they large or small; it acts only as a Trustee, applies the Money given by the People to the Uses appointed by the People, and the next Year the Ministers of the Crown account to the People for the Disposal of these Sums. In this Light it seems not a little odd, to hear such a call themselves Friends to the Nation, advising the Nation to embarass their own Affairs, in order to plague such as have the Management of them. A noble Scheme indeed!

We hear it often remark'd, That Peace and War are entirely in the Power of the Crown; and it is thence inferred, that the Prerogative is still very extensive. But we ought to remember, that as our Constitution now stands, an Administration that ventures either to declare War, or to make Peace, against the Sense of the Nation, runs a very great Risque; and tho' the Prerogative may bear them out in the Legality of the Act, yet the Power of the Crown is too weak to preserve them from the People's Resentments. For this Reason it is become a common, and indeed a necessary Piece of Prudence, for every Administration to take the Advice of Parliament in such critical and important Cases. And as in doing this the Prerogative of the Crown is waved, so, in the Nature of Things, it must be allow'd, that the People are bound to support a War which their Representatives advise, and to be content with such Terms of Peace as they shall prescribe. This seems to be the utmost Perfection of our Government; and, if we may judge from the Disputes between King *Charles* II. and his Parliaments, this was the great Point to which our Forefathers aspired. By this Method the Prerogative is preserved in Shew, but in Fact the Power is transferred to the Nation. The Crown retains still, in this respect, a decent Splendor, which its Subjects may behold without any reasonable Apprehensions.

As to the present State of things, it is certainly such as they were put into by the Advice of Parliament. His Majesty did not enter into a War till his People thought it absolutely necessary. Those who are now at the Head of Affairs found us engaged in this War, and consequently found themselves oblig'd to pursue it. We have lately heard his Majesty's Sentiments express'd in his Royal Proclamation, viz. That he is determin'd to prosecute it with the utmost Vigour. How can this be done, if we refuse, or even retard Supplies. Into what State will things then fall, what Advantages will the Enemy take, to what Mischiefs shall we expose ourselves, and to what End? Merely that we may be the more provok'd by seeing them! Is this kind, is this wise, is this honest Advice, while we have Troops abroad and great Fleets at Sea? Is it the Way to encourage Men to do their Duty, to tell them, We will do our utmost to render your Pay precarious. If this had been a War of the Crown's making, if it had been entred into against the Interest or in Opposition to the Voice of the People, something might be said to palliate such a Proposition; but as it is, it must be surely equally the Object of our Admiration and Dislike.

On the other hand, with respect to the Measures that have been taken as to the Affairs on the Continent; these too were hinted first by the People, and approved by Parliament. It is not so long ago as to escape our Memory that it was a Patriot Measure to support the Queen of *Hungary*, a Measure highly applauded, and the Rectitude of which was universally allow'd. If that Supply was given any other Way than as an Earnest of our Friendship, and a Proof of our sincere Concern for the Danger of the House of *Austria*, it would certainly have been so much Money thrown away, as was truly and honestly said by those who press'd that Supply, and who have since shewn their Integrity by steadily adhering to the same Kind of Conduct. If we are now uneasy at this, we not only condemn what they then did, but we at the same time condemn ourselves. If we change our Minds so often, Ministers will begin to think it impossible to please us. If one Year we exhort them to act vigourously, and the next threaten them with no Supplies, how is it possible for them to serve us, or how should we expect to be serv'd?

But it may be the Success of their Schemes has not been so great as might have been hoped for; and even this might have happen'd and they not in fault. The contrary however seems to be true. What we have hitherto done has not only been wise and honest, but fortunate also. All things seem at present in a promising Condition. Our old Allies are most of them return'd to their ancient Sentiments; the Money we have given has been well employ'd; the Design of enslaving *Germany* has been happily defeated; the Scheme of conquering *Italy* has been turn'd upon its Authors; and the *Spaniards* have the utmost Reason to curse the time they sent their best Troops into that Country. As to other things of a doubtful Nature, they may perhaps appear as satisfactory, when in due time they shall be thoroughly explain'd. In the Interim we certainly know enough to hinder us, if cool and in our Senses, from defeating our own Expectations and those of our Allies, by clamouring against all Supplies. This must sound strangely abroad, after all that they have heard from us of a contrary Nature. They will be amazed to see those Measures ridiculed which t'other day were recommended, and those Expences reflected on which are the necessary Consequences of our attempting to hold the Balance of *Europe*.

Last of all, let me have Leave to say, that this Advice, in the Shape we have seen it given, is absurd and unnecessary. A Party strong enough to withold Supplies will be able to carry all the other Points that are recommended to them, and consequently be able to perform all their Friends can expect, in the ordinary and natural Course of Business. As to the only Check that could be given them, it might be remov'd, without having Recourse to so desperate a Method, which must necessarily throw us into Civil Dissentions at home, damp the Spirits of our Fleets and Armies abroad, and leave us for ever without Allies. These, in my humble Judgment, would be the inevitable Consequences of this fatal Step, and as such I expose them to the Eye, and submit them to the Censure, of every candid Reader, without pretending to derogate from the Worth or Wisdom of those who think otherwise of this Matter than I do, much less to impose my Thoughts on such as have a Right to my Obedience.

## *HOME PORTS.*

*Newcastle, Oct.* 30. Since our last arrived the Susannah, Blagdon, from Hamburgh; the Fast Friend, Clarke, from Inverness for Campvere. Sailed the Globe, Roxby, for Holland; the Oddeloling, Jord, for Flensburgh; the Strickland, Capt. Hally, on a Cruize; and the Elizabeth, Ratcliff, for Dunkirk. Remain the Peace, Rammers, and the Twelve Tribes of Israel, Hayen, both for Embden.

*Plymouth, Oct.* 31. Since my last came in his Majesty's Ship the Portmahone, Capt. Aylmer. 'Last Night it 'blew a Storm, and some Guns were heard about Noon, 'but no Ship is come in sight of our Harbour.

*Dartmouth, Oct.* 31. Wind blows hard at S.S.W. Yesterday arriv'd here the George, Leonard, from Newfoundland, and the Happy Return, Tirer, from Lisbon, both for this Place.

*Poole, Nov.* 1. Wind W. Came in the Martha and Elizabeth, Seager, the ———, Pottle, and the Amelia, Walker, all from Newfoundland.

*Cowes, Nov.* 1. Wind W.S.W. Yesterday came in the Carten, Cork, from Alderney, and the George and Elizabeth Tender, Moore, from Poole, and sailed this Morning for Spithead.

*Deal, Nov.* 2. Wind W.S.W. Remain the Hastings and Success Men of War, the Ætna Fireship, and the Granade Bomb, with the Outward-bound, and the Blessing, Cooper, and the William and Elizabeth, Holland, from Newcastle.

*Gravesend, Nov.* 2. Passed by the Julinus and Elizabeth, Jefferis, the Apollo, Brown, the James, Tatnall, the William and Ann, Ladd, the Joseph, Eaves, and the Mary, Naylor, all from Jamaica; the Morecraft, Batty, the Prince of Wales, Redwood, the Hothersall, Clarke, and the Sarah, Bellamy, all from Barbados; the William and Elizabeth, Turner, from Virginia; the Charming Nancy, Villeneuve, from Maryland; and the New England Galley, Hall, from New England.

Arrived

At Gibraltar, the Prince William, Butler, and the Martha, Cooper, from London.

At Oporto, the Thomas and Robert, Taverner, and the Success, Keigwin from Newfoundland.

At Dublin, the Success, Dunn, from London.

At Glasgow, the Amity, Weir, from Jamaica, and the Jenny, Bogle, from Virginia.

## LONDON.

A Ship, supposed to be the Port Merchant, Lee, from Oporto for London, is ashore near St. Michael's on the Coast of Normandy. The Cargo of Wine will be sav'd, but 'tis thought the Ship will be lost.

The Providence of Sunderland, Lambrick Tewart Master, who sailed from Newcastle the 23d ult. with Wheat for Rotterdam, is stranded near Alemouth. Great part of her Cargo is got out, and they are in hopes of getting her soon into that Harbour.

We have Advice that the Henry Snow of Cork, Capt. Richardson, who lately loaded Coals at Newcastle for Lisbon, in his Passage off the Land's End, saw a Sail bearing down after him; which he suspecting to be a Privateer, got every thing ready in case of an Attack. He was not wrong in his Conjecture; for in about half an Hour after she came up with them, and fired a Broadside. The Snow return'd the Fire, and a smart Engagement ensued, which lasted several Hours; but Capt. Richardson having the Misfortune to be kill'd, and three of his Hands, the rest were oblig'd to strike, being overpower'd by the great Number of Men on board the Privateer, who had certainly carried off the Prize, had it not been for an English Ship of Force coming up at the same time, which occasion'd the Dons to sheer off without their Booty.

Last Week the Person who attempted to rob Mr. Bird, on his Return home from Newcastle to North Shields, (as mentioned in our Paper of Thursday last) was apprehended, and, after Examination, committed to Morpeth Jail.

On the 22d of last Month died at Banff, the Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Banff, and Mother of the present Lord Banff.

Yesterday

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, with several of his Majesty's Privy-Council, Judges, &c. met in the Exchequer-Chamber, Westminster, and nominated Three Persons out of each County, for his Majesty to prick down One to serve as Sheriff for the ensuing Year; viz.

Berks. Jacob Tonson of Bray, Richard Mead, Bartholomew Tipping of Walley, Esqrs.

Bedfordshire. Henry Bentish of Tempsford, William Edwards of Bedford, Francis Low of Ridgemont, Esqrs.

Bucks. Edward Lascelles of Dotchett, John How of Housslopp, John Vanhattem, Esqrs.

Cambridge and Huntingdon. Richard Janeway of Coine, William Marshall, Peter Standeley, Esqrs.

Cheshire. Richard Davenport of Calverley, Esq; Sir Richard Broke, Bart. Peter Wade of Middlewych, Esq;

Cumberland. Humphry Senhouse of Neatherhall, Jerom Tully of Carlisle, Joseph Adderson of Penrith, Esqrs.

Derbyshire. Sir Harry Harpur, Bart. John Taylor of Hartishore, William Brown of Stretton, Esqrs.

Devonshire. William Walrode of Uffuling, John Harwood of Plimptree, Peter Cummin of Morchard Bishop, Esqrs.

Dorset. James Forster of Blandford St. Mary's, James Frampton of Moreton, John Clatterduke of Farnham, Esqrs.

Essex. Edward Stephenson of Barnfield, Walter Vane of Rippleyard, Esqrs; Sir Richard Day Jenoure of Dunmore, Bart.

Gloucester. William Taylor, Thomas Daunt, jun. John Shipway, Esqrs.

Hereford. James Clarke, William Elfe of Brainton, Phillip Jackson of Kent-Church, Esqrs.

Hertford. William Hale of Abbotts Langley, John Finch of Redheath, Thomas Ansell of Ickleford, Esqrs.

Kent. Thomas Hodgson of Lewisham, James Cread of East Greenwich, Thomas Whitacre of Trotiscliffe, Esqrs.

Leicestershire. Samuel Hartopp of Little Dalby, James Wilson, John Perkins of Oreton upon the Hill, Esqrs.

Lincolnshire. John Chumley, Charles Gore of Hearkstone, William Thompson, Esqrs.

Monmouth. Thomas Allen of Abergavenny, Edward Perkins of Pillstone, William Aldy of Hardwick, Esqrs.

Norfolk. Samuel Proctor of Wymondham, John Barker of Shropham, Andrew Taylor of Swaffham, Esqrs.

Northampton. Valentine Knightly, George De Vall, Edward Clarke of Watford, Esqrs.

Northumberland. William Bacon of Staward, Alexander Collingwood, jun. James Carr of Newcastle, Esqrs.

Nottingham. Lancelot Rowleston, John Hall, Richard Brown of Gunthorp, Esqrs.

Oxford. John Read, Joseph Taylor of Sandford, Geo. Dowdeswell of Kingham, Esqrs.

Rutland. Henry Shield, John Cooke, Thomas Davie, Esqrs.

Shropshire. William Tayleur of Shrewsbury, Thomas Langley of Golding, William Wycherley of Wem, Esqrs.

Somerset. John Hoskins Giffard, John Rolle of Shapwick, Thomas Popham of Bagborough, Esqrs.

Southampton. Henry Foxcraft of Westmear, John Benham Smith of Eastmear, Edward Hooker of Worthy, Esqrs.

Staffordshire. Samuel Hillier, Acton Mosely, John Hoo, Esqrs.

Suffolk. Sir John Barker of Sproughton, Bart. Samuel Cooper of Codingham, Francis Brooke of Westerfield, Esqrs

Surry. Charles Coleburn of Barns, Barthol. Wood of Rotherhith, Isaac Eales of Lambeth, Esqrs.

Sussex. John Dennett of Bolney, William Leaves of Tortington, William Peachy of Chilgrove, Esqrs.

Warwickshire. Andrew Hackett, Esq; Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. Bourne Ebourne, Esq.

Wilts. Thomas Phipps, jun. of Lee near Westbury, Charles Penruddock of Compton-Chamberlain, John Hippesley of Stanton, Esqrs.

Worcester. Jenks Lutley, John Ravenhill, James Newnham. Esqrs.

York. Zachariah More of Lofthouse, John Stephenson Hall of Skelton Castle, Esqrs. Sir Griffith Boynton of Burton-Agnes, Bart.

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| High Water this Day at London-Bridge. | Morning | | Evening | |
| | 04 | 11 | 04 | 36 |

Bank Stock, 141 1-half. Ditto Subscription, 3 3-4ths Premium. India, 174 7-8ths to 175. South Sea, 111 1-8th to 1-half. Old Annuity, 113 5-8ths. New ditto, 114 1-8th. Three per Cent. Annuities, 100 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, 107 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto, 77. Royal Assurance, nothing done London Assurance, nothing done. India Bonds, 41 l. 8 s. to 9 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 102 3-4ths. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 104 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112.

Hand-in-Hand Fire Office.

*THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel-court on Snow-Hill, this Day the 4th Instant, by Three in the Afternoon: Where all who have insured are desired to be present.*

Custom-House, London, *October* 27, 1742.

For SALE,

By Order of the Hon. the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON *Thursday the 11th of November*, 1742, *at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale, in the Long Room in the Custom-House, London.*

*Several Parcels of Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee Raw and Roasted, clear of all Duties.*

*To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the 8th, and Tuesday the 9th of November, and in the Morning before the Sale, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoons, and from Three to Five in the Afternoons.*

*Where Catalogues will be delivered.*

Admiralty-Office, October 29. 1742.

THE *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give Notice, That if any Able-bodied Landmen, not under the Age of Nineteen Years, nor exceeding Thirty-five, are willing to serve in any of his Majesty's Ships in the Ports of this Kingdom, if they will go to the Ports where such Ships are, they shall be well received, and enter into present Pay, and be allowed a Penny a Mile Conduct Money to the Ship they travel to serve in; which shall be paid to them as soon as they go on board.*

*Such as do not enter for any particular Ship, may apply to the Regulating Captains, at the Castle in Mark-Lane, who are directed by their Lordships to send them on board some of his Majesty's Ships in the Rivers of Thames or Medway: And such as live at distant Places may offer themselves to the Admiral, or Commanding Officer at any of the Ports, who will direct them what Ships to serve in, if they do not chuse themselves. And their Lordships do hereby strictly direct the Captains of his Majesty's Ships, not to refuse any Able-bodied Landmen who shall offer to enter with them, even though they have already their full Complement of Men; but to enter them on their Books for Wages, and to apply to the Clerk of the Checque to pay their Conduct Money to them.*

Tho. Corbett.

RICHARD CHANDLER, *Bookseller, gives Notice,*

THAT at the Meeting of the Parliament he will publish the Four Remaining Volumes, to compleat his Edition of, The History, Proceedings, and Debates of the House of Commons, from the Year 1734 to the End of the last Parliament. Compared with the JOURNALS of the House.

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